Amnsements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-S-King Henry VIII. ABBET'S THEATRE-S-King Henry VIII.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-In Old Kentucky.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Prodigal Daughter.

BLIOU THEATRE-S-A Parior Match.

BROADWAY THEATRE-S-Erminie. CASINO-8:15-The Princess Nicotin COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-Sport McAllister DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-The Algerian. DORE GALLERY, 53d-st. and 7th-ave.—Exhibition, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m., 7:30 to 10 p. m. EDEN MUNEE-2:30-8-World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE 8:15 The Councillor's Wife.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 8:15 Shore Acres.
GARDEN THEATRE 8:15 The Professor's Love Story.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 a. to. to 11 p. to. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-S-Americans Abroad. HARRIGAN'S THEATRE 8-The Woollen Stocking. HERRMANN'S THEATRE 8-Vandeville. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-S:30-A Temperature Town

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-S-Vandsville. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-S:15-Der Vogelhaendler. KOSTER & BIAL'S-S-Vaudeville LYCEUM THEATRE-S:15-An American Fuch-MADISON SQUARE GARDEN CONCERT HALL 2:30-

MUSIC HALL, 57th-st, and 7th-ave.-2-Concert.
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STAR THEATRE—S. The Three Guardsmen.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The coroner's jury in the case of Professor Tyndall found that his death caused by an overdose of choral. given by mistake by his wife. ==== There was a disorderly scene in the German Reichstag during the discussion of the bourse taxation bill. === M. Dupuy made his inaugural speech as President of the French Chamber of Deputies. n canal was formally opened. - There is no change in the political situation in Italy; it is thought that Signor Zanardelli will resume his place as President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Congress.-Both houses in session. = Senate: Mr. Hill gave notice that he would call up the House bill to repeal the Federal Election laws. - House: Mr. Bailey and Mr. Oates debated the Oates Bankruptcy bill.

Domestic.-General Eppa Hunton and Thomas Martin were nominated for the Senate by Virginia Democrats. - Four jurors were secured in the Prendergast case, at its second session. === In the race for the Rancho del Paso Stake at San Francisco the noted racehorse Morello was seriously injured; the race was won by Don Fulano. === The town of Danbury, Conn., voted \$50,000 for the relief of the locked-out hatters. === Many strikers applied for work on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. = The official trial of the Marblehead took place in Long Island Sound; she developed an average speed of 18.94 knots, earning a premium of \$175,000 for her builders.

City and Suburban.-The 8th Regiment was reduced to a battalion of four companies, and the 69th Regiment to a battalion of five companies. = The Brazilian war vessel Pirating sailed for Southern waters. - The State Forestry Commission, at a special meeting, decided on stumpage prices. - The hearing in the case against John Y. McKane ended, the judge reserving his decision. === A committee of citizens of Jersey City presented charges to the Mayor against the Board of Street and Water Commissioners. === A jury was 'secured in the trial of Dr. Meyer, and Assistant District-Attorney McIntyre made his opening and final changes generally advances. Business was too light to make the changes significant

Money on call ruled at 1@11/2 per cent. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 36%.

Democratic political managers in Chicago have been procuring false registration on a scale rivalling that adopted by McKane in Gravesend. Out of a total registration of 57,000 on Tuesday, it is claimed that not less than 25,000 names have no right on the books. The system of lodging-house colonization which is familiar in this city is the one adopted. The Republican Campaign Committee has wisely determined to spare no pains to defeat the plans of the Democrats for rolling up a big majority for their candidate for Mayor.

The advantages of a bridge across the North River would be so great and so obvious that no intelligent person can oppose its construction in a rational way and with due regard to the interest of the public. It is a serious question, however, whether a bridge with piers set in the river, even 2,100 feet apart, would not constitute a formidable obstruction to navigation. The Chamber of Commerce, by a large majority, yesterday declared that it would. This judgment is a weighty one, and should be duly regarded by our Senators and Representatives. The bill containing this provision has nassed both houses and is now in conference.

Our friends the tariff reformers are in a bushel of trouble in reference to their revenue

and Means Committee made up the measure on their own hook, without daring to submit it to their Republican associates, and the prospects are that when it gets before the House it will come out so altered that its friends will not have of running the gantlet in the Senate? They are even talking of eliminating the darling provision for "free raw materials." Truly the way of the simon-pure tariff reformer is hard.

Another big premium has been gained by the builders of a vessel for our Navy. The gunboat Marblehead had her trial trip on the Sound yesterday, and made an average speed of 18.94 knots-nearly 2 knots above the contract requirement. While this is likely to be reduced somewhat when the official figuring is completed, the bonus is estimated at \$175,000. The trip was highly successful, and the Marblehead has proved herself a worthy member of the class of vessels to which she belongs.

The President has not yet complied with the unanimous request of Congress for full information regarding Mr. Willis's instructions and other Hawaiian matters. It was given out that the large amount of copying necessary in the State Department made this impossible yesterday, and as the Senate adjourned until Monday public curiosity will not be satisfied for several days, unless in the mean time decisive news should come directly from the islands. The Hitt resolution (similar to that of Mr. Hoar in the Senate) is hanging fire in the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Democratic programme evidently being to stave off action as long as possible.

JUSTICE IN SIGHT AT LAST.

In reversing a Special Term decision that operated to permit the State Board of Canvassers to go scot free of responsibility for their defiance of the courts in counting the notorious Mylod return, the General Term in session at Albany has certainly expressed the sense of the public, and, we cannot doubt, of the law, too. This Mylod return was the fraudulent canvass of the votes cast for State Senator in Dutchess County in the election of 1891. Its fraudulent character was declared by Judge Edwards in one decision and by Judge Barnard in another. and the Board of County Canvassers was required by the decisions of these Judges to make the State Board of Canvassers to take the place of the false Mylod return it had previously sent there. After much twisting and squirming and a vast amount of legal filibus tering, the Dutchess County Canvassers obeyed the courts, and after another period of twisting, squirming and filibustering their true return was mailed by County Clerk Emans to the three State officers who are by law charged to receive it and to send it through the Secretary of State to the State Board of Canvassers. This is the return of which Frank Rice, the Secretary of State, robbed his own mail, Isaac H. Maynard robbed the Controller's mail, and Governor Hill's office boy robbed the Governor's mail.

The purpose of these larcenies was to leave Mylod return in their possession when they came to make a canvass of the XVth Senate District, but hints of the larcenies got out, and as a result each member of the State Board of fied copy of the true returns before he attended the Board's final meeting. That meeting was held in the afternoon of the day on which the Court of Appeals rendered its decision affirming the order of Judge Edwards. That order, as affirmed, commanded the State Board of Canvassers not to count the Mylod return, but to count that other and true return subsequently forwarded to take the place of the false one. decision. It did count the false return and it refused to count the true one, and members of the Board, disregarding the fact that certified copies of the true return had been served upon each of them, made the lying statement that they counted the Mylod return because no other was before them. Frank Rice was a member of the Board and its chairman. He knew that with his own hand he had taken the original copy of the true return from his own mail and handed it back to County Clerk Emans. Isaac H. Maynard was present as the counsel of the Board, and he knew that he, with his own hands, had robbed the Controller's each member of the Board present knew that he had personally received a certified and suffi-

cient copy of the true return. There is no use mincing matters about the character and conduct of these men. They were hars and scoundrels, and they committed a crime which, in a free country, where the people are master and the ballot-box minister, is the highest form of crime. The offences for which criminals suffer death are trivial in comparison with acts by which the will of the people is subverted and the power to make and execute law is lodged in the hands of men ject fear. We treated him as a person of imwhom their voice has rejected. And if such a crime could be heightened and deepened by circumstances, it is made the worse when, as in this case, those who commit it are the sworn officers of the public, charged to serve it as a mathematical machine for the demonstration and declaration of its decision. All that there is in the theory and practice of free government was in that instant of time committed to address. Stocks extremely dull but firm, their keeping. They were traitors to their trust, and if the law is impotent to punish such him for a statesman like Lyeurgus instead of wickedness, what is the law good for? The General Term at Albany has said that it is not impotent, and all honorable men will hope that its view will prevail, and that the law's sufficiency will soon be expressed in a positive act of justice. The length of time that has passed since the crime was committed renders its punishment all the more necessary. For if it must be owned that justice is tardy in the State of New-York, let us be spared the confession that there is no remedy at all.

CANADA AS A PARTNER.

Mr. Froede in one of his works refers to a conversation which he once had with Mr. Motley respecting the probable accession of Canada to the American Union. Mr. Froude asked him if he was sure that Canada would like it. Like it?" was the reply. "Would I like the house of Baring to take me into partnership?" Mr. Froude records his passing reflection that it would be at least as great a thing to be a partner in the British Empire as in the American Union. Then he enlarges with more de- than this scheme? It may be said, of course liberation upon a barren imperial policy which vitally detaches colonies from the mother state and leaves them to grow or to wither, according to their own inherent strength; and in the end he reaches the conclusion that Great Britain does not take its dependencies into partnership at all.

What Mr. Froude did not forecast was the possibility of the American Union's magnanimity in taking the Canadians into commerbill. The Democratic members of the Ways cial partnership on their own terms without In Kansas and Nebraska they have corn. The

tura. This is what President Cleveland and the Democratic party are now bent upon doing. The new tariff scheme has been hailed with rejoicing from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. easily recognize it. Then what chance will it It opens the American market to Canadian coal, from hand to hand they would be liable to lumber, ores, salt and agricultural and dairy products. It is a larger measure of relief for of the Dominion would have ventured to propose in Reciprocity negotiations; and it is offered gratuitously. No conditions are imposed for the sake of reciprocal advantage. It is a commercial partnership, in which Canada is to be credited with all the profits and not charged with any liabilities. Its products are admitted on the most favorable terms into the American market. Its own tariff barriers against the United States are allowed to stand.

Naturally, Canada likes to be taken into partnership in this way. It will have all the commercial advantages of political union with the United States without forfeiting its claims upon Great Britain for imperial protection and support. A partner on the most favored terms with the American Commonwealth, it can put aside all temptations to exchange of citizenship, and it can hope for the gradual accomplishment of some scheme of Imperial Federation by which it may be admitted into part nership with Great Britain, With subsidies from England for its steamship lines, with its own high tariff for the protection of its industries and the collection of large revenues, and with the American market opened wide to nearly all its natural and agricultural products, Canada can well afford to stand and wait, taking all the commercial privileges which are flung away and giving nothing in return.

And how has Canada earned this one-sided partnership? By pursuing for a generation an aggressive policy against the United States; by denying to American fishermen their his torical treaty rights and arresting them and libelling their ships; by systematic raiding upon the American continental railways; by a destructive campaign against American shipping interests in the Pacific, with subsidies drawn from Ottawa and London; and by a long career of depredation upon the Behring Sea fisheries Canada has been intensely hostile to American interests for a generation, and it now has its reward in the unconditional surrender of the American market without equitable terms of Reciprocity. What a prodigal spendthrift a new and correct return, and to forward it to Brother Jonathan can be in his partnership dealings with his poor relations!

A GREAT GENIUS SAVED.

It pays to recognize genius. Except for the recognition they gave to the genius of Columbus, Ferdinand and Isabella would count for no more to-day than "Dave" Kalakana and his sister "Lil," or any two court eards in a game of seven up. It was because they saw in the Genoese sailor of the lively, fancy and loose-hung law, who sat on their doorstep cold mornings talking like a dago with a jag on about the roundness of the world, the genius that one day should teach mankind how to stand a hard-boiled egg on end; because they said between themselves, "this seafaring per the State Board of Canvassers with no other son has something in him far above peddling return from Dutchess County than the false smuggled cigars in the purities of palaces or disturbing the peace with the hand-organ of his native land; let us 'stake' him just once' and because they accordingly particularly Isabella-spouted enough of the crown jewels to Canvassers was personally served with a certi- give Christopher a fair send-off-that those two royal persons are gratefully remembered by the concessionaires in the late Columbian Exposition, and their virtues and excellences are nightly set forth with historic accuracy at Palmer's Theatre in this city. Nothing is ever lost by recognizing genius. No doubt many Castilians and Aragonese standing on the pier at Palos said, as the Santa Maria faded on the view: "He will be back day after to-morrow The Board met and deliberately disobeyed this and have to be 'staked' over again." That is usually the way with the "vox populi," the "hoi pollof" and the generation of vipers who scoff at the fluency of Peffer and revile the economic discoveries of Governor Davis II.

Waite. We shall be pardoned if we take this occasion to say that The Tribune prides itself upon having recognized at a very early stage in the game the unrivalled genius of Governor Waite, of Colorado. Other journals have enjoyed the satisfaction of directing the foreign and domestic policy of the Government, of advising the President, of being admitted to the confi dence of the Cabinet and dictating the action mail of a second copy of the true returns. And of Congress. Laying aside their natural modesty, they have permitted themselves to say so in conspicuous type. But though that joy has been denied us, we frankly confess that we revel in the reflection that we recognized in Governor Waite a genius when the world at large pronounced him an ass. We pride ourselves upon the circumstance that when he rose redheaded in the furid atmosphere of Colorado, demanding free coinage or blood to the horses' bridles, we neither mocked his tragic earnestness nor ran away, as it is understood many foreign princes and potentates did, in abportance in a dangerous frame of mind. We believed that by kindness, by calling him off the perch occasionally, and conversing with him calmly on the general disagreeableness of a landscape deluged in blood, we might soothe his feroclous nature and persuade him to assuage his bloodthirstiness in a moderate way with less carnage and some other drink. He seemed to us to have a genius-a very original genius-for statesmanship. We desired to save wasting himself on bloodshed like Attila.

We calmed him. Listening to The Tribune he softened. There was very little, if any, bloodshed. Hardly a case of nosebleed except in very high altitudes. And now the genius for statesmanship and political economy, which we always maintained that he possessed in a high degree, is developing. He has just been holding a mass convention, consisting of himself and eighteen men, with a view to calling an as against powerful and partisan criminals extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of establishing a new system of finance, under which silver, which is the principal product of Colorado, shall be coined at the rate of 3714 grains to the dollar and made legal tender for all debts public and private. This will give everybody good money and plenty of it, and, as the Governor remarks in his earnest way, " will compel Great Britain to remonetize silver and go to the devil, as, thanks be to Almighty God, the Barings did about two years ago." We are not much give a to boastfulness, but how can we help pointing with pride to this vindication of our judgment in recognizing the Governor's genius? Could anything be fairer that the proposition to make 70 cents' worth of Colorado's chief product pay a dollar's worth of debt is to give that State an advantage over the rest. But a wider application of the principle will do away with that objection.

Each State has its own peculiar product, which it can by the same process utilize as currency. There is iron, for instance, in Pennsylvania and some of the Southern States-what could be handler than iron for coining and stamping?

imposing any liabilities or obligations in re- [proposition to issue notes on reserves of corn on the cob has already many advocates. In Massachusetts fishing has always been a considerable industry. Fishballs as currency might be open to the objection that in passing crumble; yet that could be remedied by a light wire easing, and even if they did lose by gradthe Canadian export trade than any statesman ual disintegration, does not the same thing happen to gold coins by abrasion? Take Vermont: what a fine currency the coinage of her large crop of maple sugar would make! Georgia, where we are led to believe from the reception given General Weaver and Mrs. Lease in the last Presidential campaign the poultry product is large, the coinage of hardboiled eggs would furnish a cheap and convenient medium of exchange, and remove at the same time from the domain of political discussion the most powerful argument ever advanced in that State in behalf of the Democratic party. Every State, in short, will have its own special currency and coinage. And what is more, everybody will be rich.

And all this is the product of the genius of Davis H. Waite! Are we not justified in feeling a thrill of pride as we look over the recent past and reflect that we dissuaded him from bloodshed and saved him for statesmanship?

A MISERABLE FATE IN PROSPECT.

The Board of Health is apparently determined to step the use of soft coal under conditions which make it injurious and offensive. Public authority has not been exercised or public opinion enlisted too soon. It is not merely a serious nuisance which needs to be combated but a monstrous evil, now in its first stage but absolutely certain to become intolerable. That is the nature of the thing, and if it is not strangled while it is weak it will strangle the community sooner or later. The chief distinction of New-York has been the crystal clearness of its atmosphere. That is the characteristic which first impresses strangers who are familiar with the aspect of great manufacturing cities. It has been not only an endowment to be grateful for, but a condition to be proud of: for it has not been preserved without some effort and sacrifice. But while we have congratulated ourselves upon our good fortune and good citizenship and complacently accepted the envious tributes of our neighbors, a slow process of degeneration has been going on. Citizens have searcely noted it, so gradual has it been, but it has not escaped the observation of visitors. Recently numerous minor indications of an evil transformation and one conspicuous and shocking exhibit have warned the public of what its fate will be if prompt and energetic re-

sistance is not made. The Board of Health is taking action, but its student and lover of Dante, whom he had read authority needs to be reinforced by popular more than fifty times in the original. He was also sentiment. If there is not law enough there a fine Greek scholar, and was well versed in New must be more. Every citizen who protests against the unrestricted production of soft coal smoke serves every other citizen as directly as himself. There is no selfishness in such a campaign. The property and the welfare of all are in danger. The process of making New-York like London and Chicago has not only begun, but is at last obvious and startling. It will never stop of itself. It must be stopped. We are on the verge of losing our most valuable possession. It has been defiled already to an appreciable extent. It can be rescued and restored only by vigilant, resolute and united effort. It is easy to be slothful and sauguine, but it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of comprehending now the nature and magnitude of the misfortune which threatens this city. Reputation, henor, comfort, health, prosperity are all at stake.

It to sold that Dr. William Everett, the Massahusetts Mugwump, will be the leader of the Administration forces on the floor of the House when the Hawaiian debate occurs. So McCreary is to follow Holman and Springer, is he? And will be equally meek?

At the last term of the United States Supreme Court four appeals from Seventh Judicial Circuit Court, Judge Walter Q. Gresham presiding, ended in a reversal of the judgment of the lower court. These four casesand they were all that were presented to the Supreme Court from that circuit at the last term-were the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company vs. Prentice, Humphreys vs. Perry, Wade vs. the Chicago, Springfield and Chicago Railway Company, and the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company vs. Hoyt. At the present term only one case was presented to the Supreme Court on appeal from the court over which Judge Gresham presided, and this, too, has been reversed. A clean record as it were. It seems that Secretary Gresham is in a fair way to eclipse the record made by Judge Gresham. If we are not greatly mistaken the next entry will read; Decision of Secretary Gresham in the case of the Provisional Government of Hawaii vs. ex-Queen Liliuokalani-reversed by the universal judgment of the

Such an era of depression as the country is now suffering from is an exceedingly bad time for a strike. There are too many men out of work and eager for work to make any strike successful. Those who have work should be glad of it, even if their wages are not munificent, and put forth every effort in their power to retain their employment. A strike at such a time as this is simply suicidal.

Some persons who, because of their opposition to the annexation of Hawaii, are trying hard, though they know better, to support the Administration's wild scheme to restore the Queen have raised the point that President Dole's Government is not a competent government, against which armed intervention would be an act of war, because, by the terms of the resolution of citizens calling it into being, its declared purpose was to surrender its country's sovereignty. But what has the purpose of a Provisional Government or the terms of office it has prescribed for itself to do with its competency? That is decided solely, as the term "de facto" implies, with reference to its obvious strength. If it is performing the usual functions of a government without open and continuous disorder, then it is a government, and as such entitled to recognition. The position of the Dole Government, moreover, is passed upon. To argue about it now is perfectly idle. It is recognized by every nation represented in Hawaii, and that fact disposes of any and every question that can be

raised against it. There is no need of a compromise on the speedway sidewalk question such as is proosed-placing the walk on one side a part of the way and on the other for the rest of the the way, and are entitled to them. The money spent for this purpose will be spent for the benefit of the people in general. The vastly larger sum laid out on the roadway itself will be spent simply for the benefit of the men who own and drive fast horses,

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collver is seventy year; old to-day, and some of his friends have planned to celebrate the anniversary by a reception in his church. If all of the venerable minister's friends were to take part in the reception the church would be by no means large enough to hold them. It is fourteen years since Dr Collyer came to New-York to assume the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah. He has merely repeated here the success which he had

previously won in Chicago. In spite of his three-score and ten years and of his patriarchal appearance, he is still in vigorous health, and his sermons and addresses are delivered with as much fervor and listened to with as much interest as ever. The Tribune is glad to join its congratulations to the many that will be showered upon Dr. Collyer to-day, and heartily wishes him many more years of health, prosperity and faithful work.

One wonders how the third party Prohibitionists enjoy the plain, blunt statement of Congressman Wilson, who has reduced the duty on wine, etc., in the hope of increasing the importation. Any political party, which puts iron ore and cotton ties on the free list, which lowers the duty on playing cards, as well as on opium prepared for smoking, and all intoxicating rand types. But from the beginning of his drinks, and puts up the duty on ginger ale, and which recognizes a necessity for a discrimination of only 5 per cent between cloth and of the time were no longer-if they ever were manufactured clothing, deserves and will receive the public sympathy. Historians should be honored and the study of history promoted in times like these.

question whether General Sickles can serve as a member of the House and continue to draw his pay as a retired officer of the Army, but his opinion is not a model of perspicuity. In fact, he reaches no conclusion and makes no recommendation. He simply cites certain cases that have a bearing on the question and then leaves it suspended in mid-air.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain, whose wife died about two years ago, has lately been further afflicted by the death of his second son, Philipson was born in the exciting last days of Gov Chamberiain's administration in South Car He had been for several years an invalid.

Foreign papers say that the Emperor of Germany, while hunting on the estates of Count Zich nowski recently, used four guns and 2,000 cartrieges, and killed 739 pheasants. After the dinner which closed the day's entertainment, the Emperor took the baton of the leader of the band which furnished the music and directed the men.

General John B. Gordon is to lecture in Baltimore on "The Last Days of the Confederacy" under the auspices of the 5th Regiment Veteran

The Governor of the Falkland Islands, Sir Roger T. Goldsworthy, who had been absent on a months' leave, returned to Port Stanley October 14, when he was received with uncommon manife tions of welcome. He was rowed ashore by the non-commissioned officers of the volunteers, and was received by a large crowd of the inhabitants and a guard of honor. In the evening an immense bonfire was lighted, whence a torchight procession started for the Governor's house, where a demonstration was made in his honor.

The late Rev. Theodore C. Pease, who succeeded Dr. William J. Tucker as professor at Andover Seminary when the latter accepted the presidency his duties when his death occurred, was a devote Testament criticism. A friend of his says that he never saw a more devoted lover of bo Professor Pease, and that not a day of his life passed that he did not read one or two cantos passed that he did not read one of the source of Dante in Italian or some chapters in the Greek Testament. One summer the two bargained to read together the Odyssey and the New Testament in Greek, and completed the task in four weeks, the last chapters of the Testament being read on the top of Jay's Peak, in the Green Mountains. During that month Professor Pease read also 1,100 pages of Spanish and some Hebrew and Latin.

Florence Nightingale recently celebrated her seventy-third birthday. She has been confined to house for many years by constant ill-health, makes her home with her brother-in-law, Sir She makes her home with I Harry Vernon, in Devonshire

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

First Author.-I see Gasbag has written another book, full of noisy declamation, as usual,

Second Author.-Yes; it is a volume of sound. A lonely spot on a dark night-Would the gentleman be kind enough to assist a poor man? I sides this loaded revolver I have nothing else the wide world to call my own.—(Tit-Bits.

A Haltimore man has invented a gasburner that will relight itself automatically if it is blown out. He calls it the Hayseyd Gasburner.

A Young Higher Critic.—Fond Parent—Yes, Bobby, the Angel of Death passed over the houses and smote the first born of each Egyptian family, Bobby cafter a moment's silence)—Pop, what did the angel do when it was twins?—(Harlem Life.

edly in reserve for barbed wire, if all nations follow the example given by Turkey and Servia. These two countries, which have been so often at war as he thought, proof that Sir Robert Morier frontiers are not indicated everywhere by natural

"Miss Parker-Maud, will you marry me? Let me

The famous strike of the Lawyers' Corporation of the city of Riom, in Auvergne, France, is ended. One of these lawyers, or advocates, having been improperly treated by a judge, his colleagues sided with him, and for five months they have plead before the court, which was practically closed. At last due satisfaction has been given to the lawyers' corporation by M. Oudoul, the president of the Court District of Riom, and the advocates have resolved, in a meeeting, to resume again their avocation and pleadings in that court.

Boggs—I honestly believe that Smythe married his wife on account of her good looks.
Dudley—Took her at her face value, as it were.
Boggs—And I've no doubt that Browne married his wife because her father was wealthy. nis wife because her father was wealthy.

Dudley—Took her at her pa value, as it were.

-(Boston Courier.

Here are two epitaphs found in two English

"Here lies the man Richard and Mary his wife. Their surname was Pritchard and they lived wout strife. The reason was plain—they abounded in riches; They had no care nor pain and the wife wore breeches."

"The place where Betty Cooper lies
Is here or hereabouts;
The place where Betty Cooper lies
There's neen can the it oot;
The place where Betty Cooper lies
There's neen on earth can tell,
Thi at the resurrection day,
When Betty tells hersel."

The English clergyman who said the other day that he knew the story of Jonah and the whale to be true, because when he was travelling in the East he was shown the spot on the shore where the whale threw Jonah up, thinks he has got the higher critics in Chancery, and expects that they will soon cry for quartet. But he is probably mistaken. Like as not, some pernickety old higher critic will find a spot on the shore where the whale

to be proved all over again. A man in a Glasgow hotel in a loud tone of voice called his friend back just as he was leaving the dining-room and then whispered to him, 'How far would you have got if I hadn't called you

lidn't throw Jonah up, and then the story will have

The other, straightening himself up, replied in a tone loud enough for all to hear, "No. sir, I won't lend you five pounds. I haven't got it on me, and if I had I wouldn't let you have it until you paid

A philosopher in "The Boston Transcript" says that it doesn't matter much if everybody thinks you are an ass so long as you get the lion's share of the good things of life.

A Financial Transaction.—"Say, mister," said a boy who had just overtaken a market wagon after pursaing it for four or five blocks, "do you wanter know who hit you in the neck with that hard snow-

me fifty cents?"
" said the driver, lifting his whip from the "but I won't give you any more'n that."
It, git the money ready."

You haven't got the boy that threw the snow Yet. I have. That boy is me. Dad's sick, and

me mother can't git work. The twins is too little ter earn anything, an' if I don't hustle there won't be any Christmas tree at our house. I'll take a lickin any day fur fifty cents."

"Sonny," said the market man, in a voice that was remarkably husky, "here's yer fifty cents. I'm in a hurry now—you needn't bother about deliverin' the gwoda. We'll call it square."—(Washington Btar.

SIR ROBERT MORIER

THE LATE ENGLISH AMBASSADOR AT IT PETERSBURG-HIS DIPLOMATIC LIFE AND PERSONAL TRAITS.

London, November 22

It cannot be said of Sir Robert Morier that he is the last of a school because he belonged to no school. He was too original and of a nature too energetic and seif-willed ever to train in company. He was, nevertheless, a diplomatist who must be assigned to a period that is past; perhaps to a transitional period. He stretched out a hand to the old, and another to the new. He had the suavity of an earlier time, and the external graces of the Metternich and Talleydiplomatic career he perceived that diplomacy had to calculate forces, and that the real forces to be sought or studied only in courts and legislative chambers and in society.

He sought the acquaintance of other classes, and even of the masses. He knew, or he made it his business to learn, what currents stirred Attorney-General Olney has wrestied with the the popular pulse, and what people were thinking and saying in the streets, in the beerhouses, in the workshops. I believe his dispatches, and still more those private letters which diplomatists abroad address to the Foreign Secretary at home, were sometimes thought rather startling. He handled delicate topics with unwonted freedom and in a highly unconventional manner. But Morier was an able man and he presently made himself felt in diplomacy. He spent twenty years and more of his diplomatic life in Germany. He knew Germany and German politics as few Englishmen knew them-perhaps none other. He knew the people and the life of the people, and every in and out of the byways and crooked places of German public life. He mastered the most complicated diplomacy of his time, and his hand was not altogether stayed from direct interference in the domestic affairs of more than one German Power. He might have been the here or victim of more than one Sackville incident had matters been pressed.

Sir Robert Morier rose, nevertheless; became Minister and finally Ambassador, and was regarded at home and abroad as one of the few strong men in the service. Through his hands passed many important negotiations. He was sometimes thought impatient and headstrong; never weak or ill-informed. His English bluffof manner and energy of speech often astonished the Continental, and especially the Latin, Ministers and other dignitaries with whom he came in contact, or, as pretty frequently happened, in collision. Finally, he went to St. Petersburg as Ambassador, and there he was the right man in the right place.

It is no bad test of a diplomatist that he should at the same time be appreciated both by the Foreign Office in London and by the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. Such was Sir Robert Morier's fortune. England felt that her interests were safe in his hands, even at critical moments, and critical moments in the relations between England and Russia are They have been frequent during Sir Robert Morier's nine years' tenure of this great post. He showed himself very firm and very capable. He won nevertheless the confidence and good will of the Czar and of his Foreign Minister, M. de Giers, the latter a somewhat suspicious person not prone to believing in anybody. They found that Sir Robert meant what he said, and that his word and his statements could be relied on.

Some years later, in 1891, when his health made Petersburg a dangerous residence for him, Rome fell vacant. It is a lesser post than Petersburg, less difficult, at any rate, but the climate suited him and he asked to be transferred. Lord Salisbury consented, but the Czar asked Sir Robert to remain in St. Petersburg, intimating that his presence was a promise of continued amity between Russia and England. He stayed, well knowing that it might cost him his life. It did. His health, long delicate, failed, and then broke. He sought a warmer climate but too late, and he goes to his grave one more martyr to a deep and chivalrous sense of duty. England has never lacked men of that high stamp

The quarrel between Sir Robert Morier and Prince Bismarck made no little noise in Europe some years ago. Prince Bismarck seems to have taken offence at some meddling of Morier's in German politics. The Iron Chancellor has never been a man to forget or forgive. He bided his time, waited till he had in his hands, against each other during centuries, and whose had, while Minister at a minor German Court in 1870, transmitted military information in a round obstacles, have agreed to mark those frontiers by about way to the French. I gave the facts at the time, and will not repeat them. Sir Robert Morier's answer was conclusive. He affirmatively disproved the charge. Prince Bismarch was wrong; the evidence on which he relied crumbled in his hands. The man whom he tried to crush emerged triumphant from the conflict-a rare instance in the history of the Prince's adversaries.

His victory made him popular in Russia and popular in France. Prince Bismarck was still in power, and not loved in either of those countries. It ought to have made him better known and liked in England also, for in defending himself he was upholding the honor of England, to whose popularity on the Continent there are limits. But it is always difficult to get the English to interest themselves in diplomacy, or in what passes abroad. Sir Robert's chiefs and colleagues did him justice; so, to some extent, did the press. To the mass of the people, outside society, he was still only what most English Ambassadors are: only the shadow of a name. When he travelled in France he was recognized, and Frenchmen were heard to say, "That is the English Ambassador who bowled over Bismarck." No such incident occurred in England. None such would have been possible.

It is, indeed, hard to think of any Englishman who, of recent years, has served his country with distinction in diplomacy, and who has reaped any adequate reward in the love or respect of the great majority of his countrymen. Perhaps, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's is the last great name-great, that is, in the minds of the masses. It was his fortune to impersonate a popular passion-the passion of hatred to Russia before, and during, and since, the Crimean War. There have been great, or, at least, very able English Ambassadors since his day: Lord Lyons, Lord Ampthill, Sir William White, and many another. They were very brilliant and admirable figures in Continental life, and they did valuable service, as Sir Robert Morier did, to their country. But, like him, they were half unknown in England. The banks of the Seine, of the Bosphorus, of the Spree, of the Neva, echoed with their fame; on the Thames there was silence.

If among all her Ambassadors and Ministers there be at this moment one or two who have a wide renown at home, they are, I suppose, Lord Cromer and Lord Dufferin. Even Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's celebrity is more social than popular. But Lord Cromer is known, under his old name of Sir Evelyn Baring, as the wise, strong, prudent Minister who saved Egypt; saved her from France and from the Sultan and from herself; saved her for herself and a little also for England. Your true Englishman, though he does not hate France, knows that the French hate him, and has ever an open and grateful corner of his heart for any other Englishman who has come off best in a contest with the sometimes rather slippery diplomatist of the Quai d'Orsay. Lowell speaks of France as the "public bully" of Europe. It is a strong phrase, but not too strong to describe her proceedings in Egypt.

Lord Dufferin was a figure before he went to Paris: with an air of romance, a career of various adventure and of unbroken success, and with elements of popularity independent of